

Allen W. Dulles, City Native, Former CIA Head, Dies at 75

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Allen

W. Dulles, 75, native of Watertown, former director of the Central Intelligence agency, died late Wednesday night. Death was attributed to complications from influenza and pneumonia.

Mr. Dulles served as head of the CIA for eight years, from 1953 to 1961. Almost all of this time was during the two presidential terms of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

First reports of Dulles' death came from the C.I.A. A spokesman said he died at Georgetown University hospital of "complications of the flu and pneumonia."

Funeral services will be held Saturday at 11 a.m. at the Georgetown Presbyterian church here. Burial will be in Baltimore.

Mr. Dulles resigned as CIA chief in late 1961, several months after John F. Kennedy became president. He later served on the Warren commission which investigated the assassination of Kennedy. He firmly subscribed to the commission's major finding—that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin.

Special Assignments

Dulles, brother of the late John Foster Dulles, who was secretary of state during the key years of the Eisenhower administration, also fulfilled some special assignments for President Lyndon B. Johnson.

One of these came in 1964 when he went to Mississippi to look into the slayings of three civil rights workers.

Dulles, as head of the C.I.A., was in the forefront of the cold war against Communism. His appointment by Eisenhower in January, 1953, placed him in the position of helping to guide American foreign policy behind the scenes while his brother fought Communism openly as secretary of state.

Dulles was no newcomer to intelligence work. He had served during World War II as European director for the Office of Strategic Services



— Times Staff Photo

ALLEN W. DULLES

Among his more spectacular feats was the placing of a civilian and military intelligence committee to coordinate spy in the Nazi foreign office.

This gave the allies access to every message that left the desk of Adolf Hitler's foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. He served as deputy director of C.I.A. for 17 months prior to his promotion to minister.

The Belgian and French governments decorated Dulles for outstanding achievements. He also received the medal of merit and a presidential citation from the United States.

In 1948, Secretary of Defense appointed him to a special mission from the United States. In 1944 and received his master's degree. After graduating from

Princeton, he taught for a year in Allahabad, India. He married Clover Todd in 1920. They had three children—Clover Todd, Joan and Allen Macy.

Mr. Dulles entered the U.S. Diplomatic Service in 1916 and was assigned to Vienna. In 1917 he was transferred to Berne, Switzerland. He served at the Paris Peace conference after World War I and was transferred to Berlin after the meetings.

In 1920 he was assigned to state department headquarters in Washington. From 1922 through 1926 he was chief of the department's division of near eastern affairs.

In 1926 he resigned from the state department to practice law with Sullivan and Cromwell of New York, his elder brother's firm.

When the Office of Strategic Services was organized by Maj. Gen. William Donovan in World War II, he returned to government service. After his highly successful term as European director he resumed private law practice. He returned to Washington in November 1950, as No. 2 man at the C.I.A.

Role of Agency

His subsequent tenure as head of the agency was fairly quiet, but he came in for criticism for the agency's role in two crises over the last 2½ years of his term.

The first was the ill-fated effort to aid Cuban refugees to invade their homeland at the Bay of Pigs. That ended in disaster. The C.I.A. was said to have played a major role in planning the invasion—much of this taking place before President Kennedy took office. Kennedy allowed the operation to continue and took the blame for its failure.

The other event which brought criticism of Mr. Dulles' C.I.A. came in the last year of the Eisenhower administration—the U2 incident.

Francis Gary Powers, who confessed during a circus trial in Moscow that he was working for the C.I.A., was shot down by a Soviet missile while flying his U2, a spy plane, over the heart of Russia.

These flights—thought to be so high that the Russians did not shoot down the

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planes—had been going on for some time but there was strong criticism of the C.I.A. for allowing Powers' flight because it was on the eve of the scheduled opening of a summit conference in Paris.

Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev used the U2 incident as the basis for torpedoing the summit with Eisenhower in Paris. The meeting never got off the ground and U.S.-Russian relations quickly soured.

After retiring from the C.I.A., Dulles wrote a number of books and special articles. The first major one appeared in March, 1963, before the Kennedy assassination.

In an article titled "The Craft of Intelligence," he said the United States overestimated Russia's military intentions in the 1950s.

This gave birth to the so-called missile and bomber "gap" that Kennedy spoke of frequently during his 1960 presidential campaign against Republican Richard M. Nixon, now the president but then Eisenhower's vice president.

In his article, Dulles confirmed what Kennedy's defense secretary, Robert S. McNamara, had said the year before—that the missile gap really did not exist.

In 1966 Dulles wrote a book titled "The Secret Surrender." His earlier books included: "Germany's Underground" (1947), "Can America Stay Neutral?" (1939), and—in collaboration with Hamilton Fish Armstrong—"Can We Be Neutral" (1935).